

S/079/63/033/001/002/023
D205/D307

Interactions in the ...

and at 10⁸C/76.5% urea. In the ternary system, 12 sections were studied, finding that the phase diagram is divided into 3 sections by the lines $C_6H_5COOH-CO(NH_2)_2 \cdot 2C_6H_5OH$ and $CO(NH_2)_2 \cdot 2C_6H_5OH - 3CO(NH_2)_2 \cdot C_6H_5COOH$. The region of existence of $3CO(NH_2)_2 \cdot C_6H_5COOH$ extends far into the phase diagram. There was a ternary eutectic at 18°C, corresponding to 12.5 benzoic acid - 7.5 urea - 80 phenol, and 2 transition points: at 35°C (25.0 benzoic acid - 17.0 urea - 58.0 phenol), and 41°C (26.5 benzoic acid - 34.5 urea - 39.0 phenol). The low melting mixtures were highly viscous, suggesting further complexing in the liquid phase. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu filial instituta sovetskoy tor-govli (Rostov-on-Don Branch of the Institute of Soviet Commerce)

SUBMITTED: March 2, 1962

Card 2/2

IL'YASOV, I.I.; PALOBEKOV, A.G.; BERGMAN, A.G.

Melting diagram of the ternary system urea-phenol-resorcinol.
Zhur. ob.khim. 34 no.7:2099-2103 J1 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu filial Zaochnogo instituta sovetskoy
torgovli.

IL'YASOV, I.I.; DIONIS'YEV, S.D.; BERGMAN, A.G.

Reciprocal system consisting of bromides and iodides of potassium and lead. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.2:422-424 P'64. (MIRA 17:2)

IL'YASOV, I.I.; BERGMAN, A.G.

System consisting of chlorides and bromides of sodium and cadmium.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 9 no.4:949-951 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Rostovskiy filial zaobnogo instituta Sovetskoy torgovli.

IL'YASOV, I.I.; PALOBEKOV, A.G.; BERGMAN, A.G.

Melting diagram of the ternary system urea - phenol - cinnamic acid.
Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.2:367-370 F '64.

Melting diagram of the ternary system urea - phenol - β -naphthol.
Ibid.:370-373

Melting diagram of the ternary system urea - naphthalene - -naphthol.
Ibid.:374-376 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu filial Zaochnogo instituta sovetskoy trgovli.

PALOBKOV, A.G.; IL'YASOV, I.I.; BERMAN, A.G.

Melting diagram of the ternary system urea - β -naphthol-
cinnamic acid. Zhur. ob.khim. 34 no. 5:1375-1379 My '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu filial zaochnogo instituta sovetskoy
torgovli.

IL'YASOV, I.I.; DIONIS'YEV, S.D.

System Na, Tl, Pb // I. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.9:2259-2261 S '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

PALOBKOV, A.G.; IL'YASOV, I.I.; BEROMAN, A.G.

Melting diagram of the ternary system urea - resorcinol - β -naphthol.
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3143-3146 0 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu filial Zaochnogo instituta sovetskoy trgovli.

IL'YASOV, I.I.; BERGMAN, A.G.

Continuous solid solutions and their decomposition on the melting diagram of a reciprocal system consisting of potassium and cesium chlorides and iodides. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.8: 772-775 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Zaochnyy institut sovetskoy trgovli, Rostovskiy filial.

IL'YASOV, I.I.

Fusibility diagram of the system consisting of chlorides
and bromides of sodium and cesium. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31
no.9:930-934 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Zaochnyy institut sovetskoy trgovli, Rostovskiy filial.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618520014-4"

IL'YASOV, I.I.; PALOBKOV, A.G.; BERGMAN, A.G.

Interaction in the ternary system urea-hydroquinone-resorcinol.
Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.4:602-606 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. VASCO, I.J.; BERGMAN, A.G.; CHAURSKY, N.I.

System G3, G3, Ph // G1. Zhur. noorg. Khim. 10 no 5:1256-1258
Hy '65. (MIRA 18:6)

IL'YASOV, I.I.; DIONIS'YEV, S.D.

System K, Cd // Br, I. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no. 7: 1681-
1682 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

IL'YASOV, I.I.; PALOBKCV, A.G.; BERGMAN, A.G.

Interaction in the ternary system cinnamic acid-B-naphthol -
hydroquinone. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.9:1521-1523 9 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

IL'YASOV, I. I.

Fusibility in the system of bromides and iodides of cesium
and sodium. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.8:1931-1932 Ag '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Rostovskiy filial zaobnogo instituta sovetskoy trgovli.
Submitted May 5, 1964.

IL'YASOV, I.I.

The system Na,K, Rb || I. Zhur.neorg.khim. 11 no.1:211-213

Ja '66.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu filial zaochnogo instituta sovetskoy
torgovli. Submitted March 9, 1965.

PUSTOVOY, I.F., kand. veter. nauk; IL'YASOV, I.N., aspirant

Piperazine hydrochloride against ascariasis in hens. Veterinariia
41 no.7:54-55 J1 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Tadzhikskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut.

~~IL'YASOV, I.Z.~~, VEVER, R.E.; SHINSKIY, G.E.

Serum proteins in syphilis during modern therapy [with summary in English]. Vest.derm. i ven. 31 no.3:27-31 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - dotsent I.Z.Il'yasov) Bashkirskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent N.F.Vorob'yev) i Bashkirskogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. G.S.Maksimov, direktor P.N.Shishkin)

(SYPHILIS, blood in,
proteins, eff. of ther. (Rus))

L 12458-63

Pu-4/P1-4 RM/vw

EPR/EPF(c)/EPF(m)-2/BIS/ENT(1)/ENT(m)

APHTC/AFH/SSD

Pu-4/P1-4

S/CAF/11/100/CAF/100/100

AUTHOR: Taganov, K., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Il'yasov, Kh., Engineer

TITLE: Heat transfer with freon-12 boiling in a heliorefrigerating plant

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, no. 2, 1963, 4-7

TEXT: The authors obtained an empirical formula for calculating the heat transfer coefficient of freon-12 boiling in an inclined tube. The formula $\alpha = 4.48 \cdot 0.646$ was derived from the graph in Figure 3 of enclosure 1. The effect of the velocity of freon upon the boiling process is characterized by the formula derived from graph in Figure 4 of enclosure 2: $\alpha = (Gq)^{0.32}/d$. The experimental values of heat transfer coefficient are 1.5 to 2 times higher than those computed according to formulas obtained by Kruzhinin, Kutateladze and Tolubinskiy [Abstracter's note: Works of above authors are listed in bibliography]. These comparisons are shown in Figure 3 of enclosure 1. A diagram of the apparatus used in the experiments is shown in Figure 1 of enclosure 3. The results of the study indicate that freon jets are suitable for use in heliorefrigerating plants with relatively high temperatures in the evaporator (above 0° C) and at a boiling point in the producer exceeding 70° C. The article has 4 figures and a table containing

Card 1/5 Association: Physics and Engineering Inst. of the Academy of Sciences of the Turkmenkaya SSR

TAGANOV, K., IL'YASOV, M.

Heat transfer in freon-12 boiling in a vertical tube,
Inv. AN Turk. SSR, Ser. Fiz.-tekh. Khim. i mol. nauk
no. 5:112-113 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

Y. I. LOM, M.G.; G. I. LOM, M.A.; L. V. LOM, L.V.

Stabilizing the zero line in a chromatograph. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
neft' i gaz 7 no. 4:85-87 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii M. Azizbekova.

IL'YASOV, S.; KERIMBAYEV, S., kand.istor.nauk, red.; BELYKHENOV, A.,
tekh.n.red.

[Cooperative and collective farming system in Kirghizistan,
1919-1929] Kooperativno-kolkhoznoe stroitel'stva v Kirgizii,
1919-1929 gg. Frunse, Kirgizskoe gos.isd-vo, 1959. 150 p.
(MIRA 14:1)
(Kirghizistan--Collective farms)

ILYASOV, S.

"The transition of nomadic and seminomadic economics of Kirghiz to a settled mode of life."

Report submitted to the Conf. on the Application of Science and Technology
for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas.
Geneva, Switzerland 4-20 February 1963

ILYASOV, S.G.

Transfer pipes for fermenter batteries. Spirt. prom. 24 no. 4:28-
30 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Distilling industries--Equipment and supplies)

ILYASOV, S.G.

Utilization of waste steam, distilling wash concentrate, lauter
water and condensate. Spirt. prom. 28 no.6:31-32 '62.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Groznenkiy atsetono-butilovyy zavod.

IL'YASOV, S.I.

Management of properties donated to the Church in Southern
Kirghizia. Izv. AN Kir. SSR no. 1: 147-151 '55. (MIRA 9:9)
(Kirghizistan--Church property)

TIBURSKAYA, N.A.; ZHUKOVA, T.A.; BAGRAMYAN, M.G.; YAKUSHKINA, N.S.; ZABEZHANSKIY,
V.P.; IL'YASOV, S.I.

Case of many years lasting carrier state of quartan malaria parasites.
Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no.1:81-83 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny im.
Ye.I.Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva,
Institut meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny im.
S.M.Kirova Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR,
Kafedra meditsinskoy parazitologii Tsentral'nogo instituta usover-
shanstvovaniya vrachey i Psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa Nr.3,
Baku.

IL'YASOV, Sattar Il'yasovich; DUYSHEMALIYEV, T.D., otv. red.; KOVAL'CHUK,
V.V., red. izd-va; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn. red.

[Victory of socialist relations in the agriculture of Kirghizia] Po-
beda sotsialisticheskikh otnoshenii v sel'skom khoziaistve Kirgizii.
Frunze, Izd-vo AN Kirgizskoi SSR, 1961. 81 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Kirghizistan—Collective farms)

IL'YASOV, S. I.

"Perekhod k osedlosti i ego anachenije v protsesse preobrazovaniya kul'tury i byta kurgizov."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences, Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

IL'YASOV, Sh.St., assistant

Stomach function in thyrotoxicosis. Med,shur,Uzb. no.10:20-23
0 '58. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz kafedry gosspital'ney khirurgii lechebnogo fakul'teta
(sav. - prof. S.A. Masumov) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(STOMACH) (THYROID GLAND--DISEASES)

IL'YASOV, Sh.Sh., assistant

Glycogen reserves in the liver in thyrotoxicoses before and following surgery. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.5:29-31 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kafedry gosital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.S.Masumov)
lechebnogo fakul'teta Tashkentakogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(THYROID GLAND--DISEASES)
(LIVER--GLYCOGENIC FUNCTION)

IL'YASOV, Sh.Sh.; KALENBAREV, Z.R.; SADIYKOVA, M.Sh.; ABDULAKHATOV, A.M.

Control of endemic goiter in Andizhan Province and the Namangan group of districts of Uzbek SSR. Med.zhur.Uzb. no.3:26-28 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz Instituta krayevoy eksperimental'noy meditsiny AN UzSSR (direktor - doktor med.nauk G.M.Makhkamov). (UZBEKISTAN—GOITER)

IL'YASOV, T.N.

State of paranasal sinuses in underground workers mining
for lignite in Angren. Med. zhur. Usb. no. 7:29-31 J1 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz meditsinskoy sanitarnoy chasti kombinata "Unbekugol".

IL'YASOV, U.

Observations of spectra of telescopic meteors. Izv. AN Turk. SSR no. 2:
95-96 '55. (KLEA 9:5)

1. Institut fiziki i geofiziki AN Turkmeneskoy SSR.
(Meteors--Spectra)

IL'YASOV, U.

Telescopic Geminids of 1955. Izv.AN Turk.SSR no.1:100 '56.

(MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut fiziki i geofiziki AN Turkmenkoy SSR.
(Meteors)

IL'YASOV, U.

Continuance of radiance of the meteor path in relation to its density.
Izv.AN Turk.SSR no.2:97 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut fiziki i geofiziki AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Meteors)

SOV/169-59-3-2981

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 3, pp 136 - 137
(USSR)

AUTHOR: Il'yasov, U.

TITLE: The Study of Telescopic ^VMeteors During the Period of Preparation
for the International Geophysical Year (1954 - 1957)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Tashauzsk. gos. ped. in-t, 1957, Nr 1, pp 71 - 89

ABSTRACT: The article contains the results of the processing of observations of telescopic meteors performed during 1954 - 1957 in Ashkhabad with binoculars ($d = 6.8$; X6, 8, 10) and ($d = 3.X12$). The region around the zenith was observed. During the 161 hours of observations, 196 telescopic meteors were recorded. The author discusses the diurnal and annual variations of the appearance of telescopic meteors, their distribution in respect to brightness, color, angular velocity, contours, and angular length. The statistics of directions show that the majority of telescopic meteors comes from the side of the ecliptic. Twenty-seven telescopic meteors were observed

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SOV/169-59-3-2981

The Study of Telescopic Meteors During the Period of Preparation for the International Geophysical Year (1954 - 1957)

simultaneously by two observers located at the ends of a 0.43 km base. The altitude of appearance was 50 km on the average, the altitude of disappearance was 46 km. Interesting observations of the spectra of telescopic meteors were performed with binoculars, whose objectives were equipped with prisms having a 45° refracting angle. The angular length of the spectrum from violet to red amounted to 1° . Altogether, 18 line spectra were observed containing 1 - 3 lines. A yellow line was always observed; the green and orange lines were observed in three cases, the azure line in two cases, the blue and the red line in one case. A brief historical review of the observations of telescopic meteors is given as a preface to this article.



Card 2/2

L 4200-06 ENT(1) 03/56

ACC NR: AT5027126

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/0009/0056

AUTHOR: Il'yasov, U. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Time marking in high-speed cinematography of solar details

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Astronomicheskii sovet. Komissiya priborostroyeniya. Soveshchaniye. Kazan, 1964. Novaya tekhnika v astronomii (New Techniques in astronomy); materialy soveshchaniya, no. 2. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 49-56

TOPIC TAGS: sun, solar physics, high speed photography, solar surface photography, time mark, cinematography 12.65

ABSTRACT: Experimental work has been conducted in the Solar Physics Department of the Main Astronomical Observatory, Academy of Sciences SSSR, on the development of an efficient time-marking system for use in high-speed cinematography of the sun. Several systems were tested in the SKS-1M camera. The first system yielded fair results using an incandescent bulb and a single-lens condenser for time marking. A variant of this system, in which a beam of sunlight was used instead of an artificial light source, proved more efficient. Still another time-marking system, employing a photoelectric multiplier and a loop oscillograph, was found useful in checking the camera itself, i.e., in determining the transport rate of 30-m film at different frequencies as a function of voltage. High-speed cinematography of the solar image in monochromatic

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L 4200-60

ACC NR: AT5027126

light was not tested. The importance of such experiments is emphasized in establishing a fixed time scale and an efficient time-marking system in high-speed cinematography used in investigations of rapid changes observed on the solar disk. Orig. art. has: 8 figures. [Dm?]

SUB CODE: AA, ES/ SUBM DATE: 25Jun65/ ORIG CODE: 003/ OTH REF: 004/
ATD PRESS: 4121

Card 2/2 DP

ACC NR: AR6004669

SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/65/000/010/0041/0041

AUTHOR: Il'yasov, U. I.

TITLE: Time marker in high-speed cinematography of the sun

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 10.51.307

REF SOURCE: Solnechnyye dannyye, no. 11, 1964(1965), 60-64

TOPIC TAGS: high speed camera, astronomic camera, motion picture camera / SKS-IM
motion picture camera

ABSTRACT: A modernization of the high-speed motion picture camera SKS-IM, consisting of a new design for the time marker, is described. The neon marker lamp of the standard camera SKS-IM is replaced by a light pipe such that the sun serves as the light source in the marker. This allows utilization of high-contrast low-sensitivity film. The design makes possible the variation of the time marker frequency from 150 to 1000 hz; it can reach a frequency of 2000 hz. The marker is produced and used with high-speed cinematography of the sun in white light. N. Sh. Translation of abstract

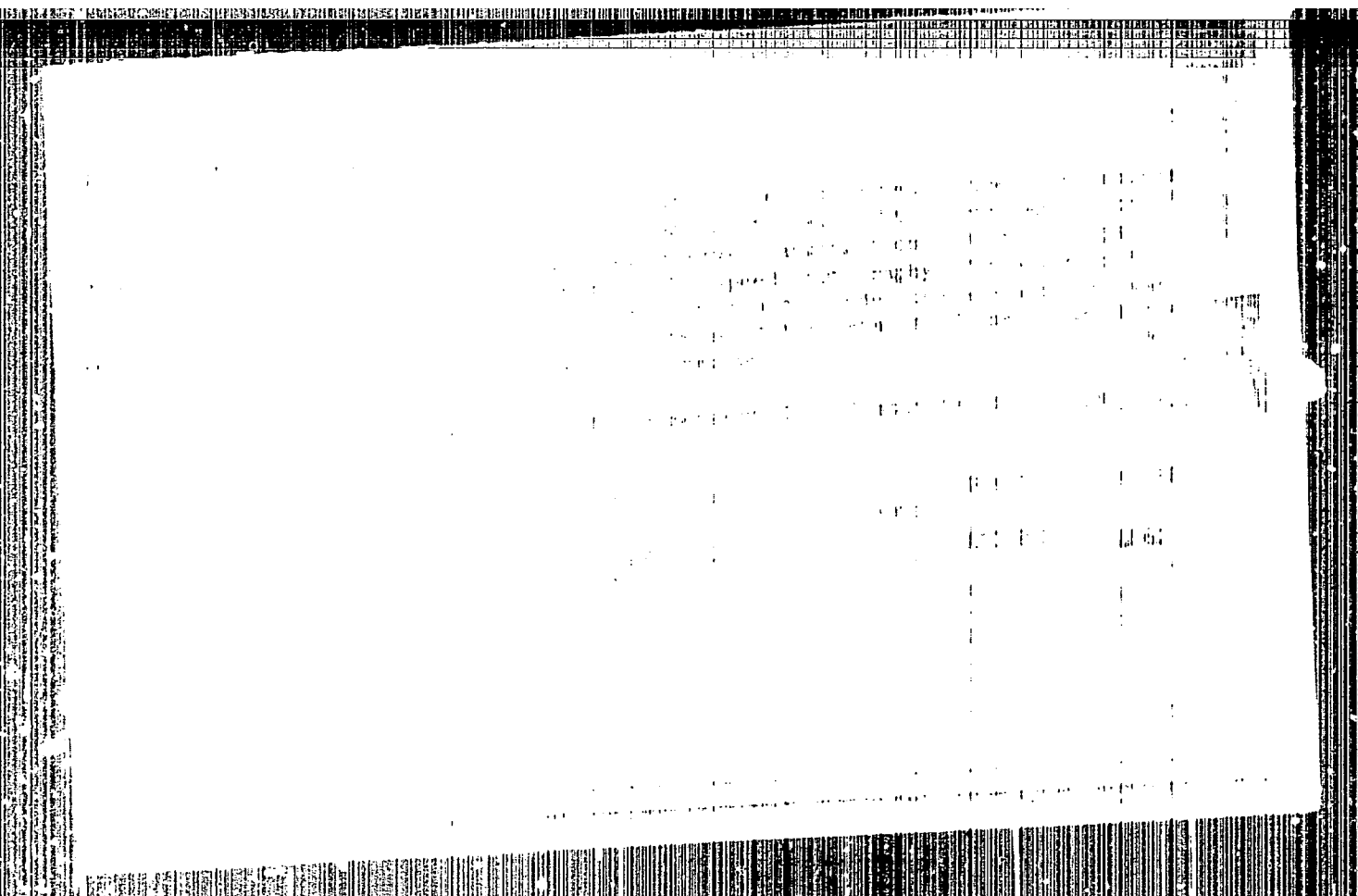
SUB CODE: 14, 03

UDC: 522.56

Cord 1/1

И. А. БУДНИКОВ, кандидат физико-математических наук, член-корреспондент АН СССР

Investigator. In order to obtain a more complete picture of the situation in the area of the investigation, the following information is being provided:



BEDIN, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; ILYASOV, Viktor Andreyevich;
MAKSIMOV, Yuriy Ivanovich; MENZLYUTIN, Yuriy
Borisovich; MIKHAYLOV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich;
NORNEVSKIY, Boris Ivanovich; YEVSEYEV, V.I., red.

[Automatic control of marine synchronous generators;
systems of direct compounding; static conditions] Avto-
matizatsiya sudovykh sinkhronnykh generatorov; sistemy
priamogo kompaundirovaniya: staticheskie resheniya: Ucheb-
noe posobie po kursu "Elektroenergeticheskie ustanovki
sudov." Leningrad, Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-t im. V.I.
Ul'ianova (Lenina), 1962. 91 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Electricity on ships) (Automatic control)

ILYASOV, V.A., inzh.; MAKIMOV, Yu.I., inzh.

Study of a transient process in a R-L network fed by a current transformer through a rectifier. Izv. vuz. ucheb. zav.; energ. 5 no.6:24-30 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskii institut imeni V.I. Ul'yanova (Lenina). Predstavlena kafedroy elektrooborudovaniya i avtomatizatsii sudov.

(Electric power distribution) (Electric generators)
(Electric networks)

ILYASOV, V.A., inzh.

Dynamics equation of a self-excited synchronous generator with
compounding and voltage regulation. Izv. LETI no.47:300-315 '62.
(MIRA 16:12)

ILYASOV, Viktor Andreyevich, aspirant; MAKSIMOV, Yuriy Ivanovich,
assistant

Transient processes in a synchronous generator with self-excitation
and compounding. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; elektromekh. 5 no.4:370-377
'62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra elektrooborudovaniya i avtomatizatsii sudov
Leningradskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Electric generators) (Transients (Electricity))

ILYASOV, V.A., inzh.

Calculating changes in the voltage of synchronous generators with
a combined system of automatic voltage regulation. Sudostroenie
28 no.8:31-35 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Electricity on ships) (Automatic control)

ILYASOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAKSIMOV, Yu.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Calculation of transients in self-excited synchronous
generators with compounding. Elektrichestvo no.11:36-39
N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut.

IL'IN, V.A.; IL'IN, G.P.; MAKSHOV, Yu.I.

Direct phase compounding system using a p-n-p-n device.
Sudostroenie no.8:40-42 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

14(5)

SOV/93-58-12-4/16

AUTHOR: Vadetskiy, Yu. V., Karimov, V.Kh., Grigor'yev, M.N., Ivanov, V.P.,
Il'yasov, Ye.P.

TITLE: New Methods for the Elimination of Intense Flushing Fluid Absorption
in Drilling (Novyye metody likvidatsii intensivnogo pogloshcheniya
promyvochnoy shidkosti pri burenii skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 12, pp 20-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Tatar oil workers in cooperation with the VNIIST and TatNII In-
stitutes developed successful methods for the elimination of intense flushing
fluid absorption in drilling [Ref 1,2,3]. It was determined experimentally that
a permeable stratum is best shut off by plugging the channels near the bore of
the well and in the case of several permeable formations by plugging the lower
stratum first and maintaining a dynamic balance in the well [Ref 4]. This is
shown in the case of the Romashkino Oilfield (Fig 1). The negative effect of
the upper strata on the cementing process can be minimized by withdrawing the
fluid from the well after pumping in the cement slurry. The fluid can be re-
moved either by air lift or by bailing. The calculations for the air lift [Ref

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New Methods for the Elimination (Cont.)

SOV/93-5842-4/16

3,5,6] are made in seven steps, including the verification of the throughput of the air lift by means of Melikov's formula

$$q_{\text{maks}} = 13.4 F \frac{h^{\frac{1}{2}} d_{\text{in}}}{L} \sqrt{d} - 1.45 F v_s \left[\frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{sec}} \right], \text{ where } q_{\text{maks}} \text{ is the maximum fluid}$$

through-put of the air lift, F - the area of the cross section of the annular space, in sq m, L - the distance from the mouth of the well to the coupling,

h_{dyn} - the depth of the coupling below the dynamic level, created during the operation of KSE-3M compressors, d - the reduced diameter of the annular cross section, and v_s - the air velocity. The calculations are simplified by using special Tables 1-3. The bailing process is employed under the following conditions,

$$\text{expressed by } q \leq \frac{60V}{t_{\text{sr}}} \left[\frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{hr}} \right] \text{ and } T \leq \frac{t_{\text{sr}}}{60} \frac{H}{l_{\text{sr}}}, \text{ where } q \text{ is the}$$

fluid requiring bailing, V - the inside area of one drilling line, in m^3 , t_{sr} - the average time for lifting one drilling line, in minutes, T - the initial setting of the slurry, in hours, H - the depth at which the end of the drill pipe is set, and l_{sr} - the average length of the drilling line. These formulas were applied to a well drilled by a 6" KESh rig. The Petroleum Institute of the

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New Methods for the Elimination (Cont.)

SOV/93-58-12-4/16

Academy of Sciences USSR determined experimentally that strata of extreme permeability and subject to caving can be shut off with the aid of auxiliary casing strings called "letuchki" (Fig 2). The above techniques for the elimination of flushing fluid absorption in drilling were successfully adopted by the Tatburneft' Trust. They conclude that the techniques for the elimination of fluid absorption must be adapted to the absorption intensity, that when permeability exceeds 100 cu m/hr the stratum be plugged with cement and a dynamic level maintained in the well, and that in cases of extreme permeability and cavitation the strata be shut off with auxiliary casing or bypassed by drilling new bore holes. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 6 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

ALEKSEYEV, M.V.; JI'YASOV, Ye.P.; KRYLOV, V.I.

Determining the quantity and quality of plugging mixtures for
excluding circulation-loss zones. Burenie no. 949-12 "64.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Tatarskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, g.
Bugul'ma.

IL'YASOV, Ye.P.; ALEXSEYEV, M.V.; YAGODENKO, V.V.

Investigating and cementing circulation-loss and water-bearing horizons using a hydromechanical packer designed by the Tatar Oil Well Drilling Trust. Bureau no.4:20-24 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy trest po nefteburovym rabotam Tatarskoy ASSR.

ASTAF'YEV, P.I.; BAREYEV, M.B.; GRIGOR'YEV, P.N.; IL'YASOV, Yu.P.

Comparative efficiency of drilling using bits of decreased
diameter with various bottom-hole engines. Neft. khoz. 43
no.2:10-15 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

GRIGOR'YEV, P.N.; IL'YASOV, Yo.P.; ASTAF'YEV, P.I.; BAREYEV, M.B.

Nature of the wear of bit rigging during drilling. Neft. khoz.
43 no.3:12-15 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618520014-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618520014-4"

ABSTRACT: The design of the ...
PLAN telescope is described. This 1 km long arm is removable, and ...
... related to the fixed north-south line can be ...

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618520014-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618520014-4"

IVANOV, S.N.; ILYASOV, Yu.P.; KHRAMOV, G.N.

Band irradiator with electric scanning of the directional diagram.
Trudy Fiz. inst. 28:22-33 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

IL'YASOVA, A-K.

30-58-4-31/44

AUTHOR: None Given

TITLE: Dissertations (Dissertatsii).
Branch of Chemical Sciences (Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk).
July-December 1957 (Iyul'-Dekabr' 1957)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 4,
pp. 116-117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Institute for Compounds of High Molecular Weight. (Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soedineniy) the following dissertation for the degree of a Candidate of Technical Sciences was defended:
N. F. Usmanova - Investigations in the Field of the Synthesis and of the Polymerization of α - and β -Vinyl-naphthalene. (Issledovaniya v oblasti sinteza i polimerizatsii α - i β -vinilnaftalina).
2) At the Institute for General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N. S. Kurnakova), the following dissertations were defended:

Card 1/3
2

Dissertations. Branch of Chemical Sciences.
July-December 1957

30-58-4-31/44

a) for the degree of a Candidate of Chemical Sciences:
V. T. Alaksanyan - Absorption Spectrum of Some Compounds
of Quadrivalent Uranium at Low Temperature. (spektry
pogloshcheniya nekotorykh soyedineniy chetyrehvalentnogo
urana pri nizkoy temperature).

Ya. Ya. Bleydelis - Crystallochemical Investigation of the
Diaminodithioegenate of Bivalent Platinum. (Kristallokhi-
micheskoye issledovaniye diamindirodanidov dvukhvalentnoy
platiny).

T. A. Dobrynina - Physico-Chemical Investigation of the
Triple System $\text{LiOH-H}_2\text{O}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ and Synthesis of Peroxidic
Lithium Compounds. (Fiziko-khimicheskoye issledovaniye
troynoy sistemy $\text{LiOH-H}_2\text{O}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ i sintez perokisnykh
soyedineniy litiya).

A. K. Il'yasova - Investigation of the Effect of Pyridine
on Isomeric Ammonia-Bromine Compounds and on Nitrobromine
Compounds of Quadrivalent Platinum. (Izucheniye deystviya
piridina na izomernyye ammiachnyye bromo- i nitrobromsoye-
dineniya chetyrehvalentnoy platiny).

Card 2/1
2

1. L. 11-11-11, 11-11
RUBINSHTAYN, A.M. [deceased]; IL'YASOVA, A.K..

Interaction between certain cis-diamminotetrachloro platinum compounds
and pyridine. Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 no.8:1785-1798 Ag '57.

(MIRA 11:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. M.S. Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

(Platinum compounds) (Pyridine)

IL'YASOVA, A. K.

RUBINSHTYH, A.M. [deceased]; IL'YASOVA, A. K.

Interaction between certain trans-diamminotetrachloro platinum compounds and pyridine. Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 no.8:1799-1806

Ag '57.

(MIRA 11:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

(Platinum compounds) (Pyridine)

AUTHORS: Bekturov, A. B., Il'yasova, A. K. SOV/78-3-8-39/48

TITLE: The Production of the Calcium Salts of Uranyl Succinate
(O poluchenii kal'tsiyevoy soli yantarnokislogo uranila)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 8, pp. 1967-1968 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The compound $\text{CaUO}_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was produced by crystallization from a solution of CaUO_4 in excess, saturated aqueous succinic acid solution. The compound is crystallized in big prismatic crystals of yellow color. The impurities of succinic acid are removed from the salt crystallized out by solution in hot water; the succinic acid is then soluble, and the calcium uranyl succinate $\text{CaUO}_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ - is insoluble. This compound is difficult to solve in lukewarm and hot water, and it is insoluble in ether, alcohol, acetone and toluene; it is, however, soluble in saturated aqueous solutions of succinic acid. The authors found for $\text{CaUO}_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4)_2$: U - 40,20%, CaO - 10,08%, 10,19%, 9,8%, C - 16,09%, 16,1%, H - 2,45%, 2,44%. Under the microscope the crystals represent rectangular platelets with

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SOV/78-3-8-39/48

The Production of the Calcium Salts of Uranyl Succinate

the following refractive index: $n_g = 1,562$ and $n_p = 1,539$.

The thermographic analysis of this compound showed that up to 550°C two endothermal effects occur: the first at $215-155^{\circ}\text{C}$ corresponds to the dehydration of the compound. On heating $\text{CaUO}_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ to $900-1000^{\circ}\text{C}$ a yellow CaUO_4 remains back as deposit.

The experiment of producing a sodium salt from uranyl succinate failed. Instead of this salt always the compound $\text{UO}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was precipitated, since this compound is more difficult to solve and is more stable than the sodium uranyl succinate. There are 2 figures and 2 references, 0 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii AN Kazakhskoy SSR (Institute of Chemistry, AS Kazakhskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1958

Card 2/2

BEKTUROV, A.B.; IL'YASOVA, A.K.; GESKINA, R.A.

"Hydrated pentoxides" of vanadium. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.9:2134-
2139 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Vanadium oxide)

IL'YASOVA, A.K.; BEKTUROV, A.B.

State of colored isopolyvanadium ions in solutions. Zhur.neorg.-
khim. 7 no.9:2149-2154 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut khimii AN KazSSR.
(Vanadium compounds)

BEKTUROV, A.B.; IL'YASOVA, A.K.

Phosphovanadic heteropoly compounds. Trudy Inst. Khim. nauk AN Kazakh. SSR
10:130-144 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

IL'YASOVA, A.S.

Organic matter in rocks of a lingula series of lower Kanan
deposits in the Tatar A.S.S.R. Izv.Kazan.fil.AN SSSR Ser.geol nauk
no.3:85-89 '55. (MLBA 9:7)
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VERTUNOV, L.N.; IL'YASOVA, A.S.

Mineralogical composition of the Tertiary continental sediments
in the southeastern shore of the lake Issykkul'. Zap. Kir. otd.
Vses. min. ob-va no.3:81-92 '62. (MIRA 17:11)

MARCHUK, G.I.; ILYASOVA, G.A.; KOLESOV, V.Ye.; KOCHERGIN, V.P.;
KUZNETSOVA, L.I.; POGUDALINA, Ye.I.

[Critical masses of uranium - beryllium reactors] Kriti-
cheskie massy uran-berillievykh reaktorov. Moskva, Glav.
upr. po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoi energii, 1960. 8 p.
(MIRA 1741)

MARCHUK, G.I.; ILYASOVA, G.A.; KOLESOV, V.Ye.; KOCHERGIN, V.P.;
KUZNETSOVA, L.I.; POGUDALINA, Ye.I.

[Critical masses of uranium-graphite reactors] Kriticheskie massy uran-grafitovykh reaktorov. Moskva, Glav. upr. po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoi energii, 1960. 17 p.

(MIRA 17:1)

MARCHUK, G.I.; ILYASOVA, G.A.; KOLESOV, V.Ye.; KOCHERGIN, V.P.;
KUZNETSOVA, L.P.

[Critical mass of aqueous mixtures of uranium and plutonium
compounds] Kriticheskie massy vodnykh smesey soedinenii
urana i plutoniia. Moskva, Glav. upr. po ispol'zovaniiu
atomnoi energii, 1960. 23 p. (MIRA 17:1)
(Uranium compounds) (Plutonium compounds)

ILYASOVA, G. A.

p. 2, 3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5337

Panasenkova, Ye. I., ed.

Issledovaniya kriticheskikh parametrov reaktornykh sistem; sbornik statey (Study of Critical Parameters of Reactor Systems; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1960. 117 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,600 copies printed.

Tech. Ed.: N.A. Vlasova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for nuclear physicists and engineers of nuclear power plants.

COVERAGE: The book contains previously unpublished original articles concerned with the theoretical calculation of neutron fluxes and of critical parameters (critical masses and volumes) of various reactor systems: uranium-graphite, uranium-beryllium, and water mixtures of uranium and plutonium. Individual articles present tables and graphs used in the determination of the dependence of critical parameters on the relative concentration and the character of the fissionable material and the moderator, as well as on fuel enrichment for a wide range of neutron energy spectra. The following are mentioned: P.A. Gavrillov (scientific editor of the collection), and S.I. Sokolov, L.N. Spakhova,

Card 1/3

MARCHUK, G.I.; TURCHIN, V.F.; SMKLOV, V.V.; ILYASOVA, G.A.

Methods for calculating the spectra of slow neutrons. Atom.energ.
13 no.6:534-546 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Neutrons—Spectra)

ACCESSION NR: AP4006629

S/0089/63/015/006/0481/0485

AUTHORS: Glaskov, Yu. Yu.; Dubovskiy, B. G.; Ilyasova, G. A.;
Kozlov, V. I.; Smelov, V. V.; Sharapov, V. N.

TITLE: Measuring slow-neutron spectra on a physical stand of the
reactor at the Beloyarsk State Regional Power Plant imeni
I. V. Kurchstov

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 15, no. 6, 1963, 481-485

TOPIC TAGS: slow neutron, slow neutron spectrum, neutron flux
distribution, neutron spectrum, neutron flux, energy spectrum,
time of flight method

ABSTRACT: The flight time method has been used to measure the
energy spectra of slow neutrons on the boundary between cells and
on a hot channel surface. The lattice of the subcritical facility
in which the measurements have been made is similar to the reactor
lattice of the Beloyarsk atomic power plant. The facility under
study, measuring 100 x 100 x 100 cm, was placed in the center of the
stand-type uranium graphite reactor core. Channels containing 2%

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ACCESSION NR: AP4006629

enriched uranium were placed along the core perimeter, and the facility was filled with channels containing 1.2%-enriched uranium. The measurements were made for two different facilities, with and without water, in the central tubes and heat-releasing elements of the hot channels, and the spectra were measured by a mechanical selector. The time separation of the impulses took place in 128-channel analyzer, with each channel measuring 32 microseconds in width. A chamber made of stainless steel LX18H9T and filled with He³ to a pressure of 18 Atms was used as a neutron detector. The energy distribution of the neutron flux found by processing the experimental data are shown in the enclosure, Fig. 3. The experimental spectra were compared with the rated spectra on the outer boundary of the cell and the spectra on the boundary between the graphite and uranium zones. The rated values were "cross linked" with the experimental ones in the moderation region on the boundary between the cells. The comparison thus included both the energy and spatial distribution, and the results appear to agree with the experimental data.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4006629

"The authors express their gratitude to L. A. Matalin for the development and construction of the time analyzer, to P. S. Klemashev for designing the mechanical interrupter, and to V. V. Orlov and A. G. Novikov for their useful comments."

Orig. art. has: 3 Figures and 3 Formulas

SUBMITTED: 27Apr63

DATE ACQ: 07Jan64

KNCL: 02

SUB CODE: NS

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 3/52

IL'YASOVA, Nafisa, fel'dsher

Feldsher and obstetric station for the control of trachoma.
Zdrav.Turk. 7 no.2:42-44 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanova Maryynskogo rayona.
(CONJUNCTIVITIS, GRANULAR)

DOLGINOV, I.M., inzh.; IL'YENKO, N.P., inzh.; KAKHOVSKIY, N.I., kand.tekhn.
nauk; YUSHCHENKO, K.A., inzh.

Adoption of OKh21N5T steel welding in the chemical machinery industry. Mashinostroenie no.4:67-70 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kiyevskiy zavod "Bol'shevik" (for Dolginov, Il'yenko). 2. Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O.Patona AN UkrSSR (for Kakhovskiy, Yushchenko).

IL'YASOVA, N. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Analytical Methods
Photometry

Apr 50

"Photometric Flame Method for Determination of Sodium and Potassium in Solutions,"
A. K. Rusanov, E. V. Guryatshaya, E. V. Il'yasova, 7 pp

"Izvest Lab" Vol XVI, No 4 p. 447-53

Use of acetylene flame for spectrum excitation in determining sodium and potassium eliminates use of monochromators, allows separation of lines of these elements with aid of light filters installed before photocells. Amplification of photoelectric currents, most difficult part of process, may be omitted in this case. Simple apparatus for rapid determination of sodium and potassium gives possibility of determining these elements in several minutes in cases of their simultaneous presence in solutions.

PA 160710

IL'YASOVA, N. V.

RUSANOV, A. K.; RUSYATSKAYA, E. V.; IL'YASOVA, N. V.

Atlas of spark and arc spectra of elements (range 2100--6600 Å).
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 19 no.1:44-45 Ja-F '55. (MIRA 8:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya
(Spectrum analysis) (Spectrometer)

24(4)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1608

Rusanov, A.K. and N.V. Il'yasova

Atlas plamennykh, dugovykh i iskrovykh spektrov elementov; dlya oblastey spektrov: Plamennykh --2800-9000 Å, dugovykh i iskrovykh--2100-6700 Å. (Atlas of Flame, Arc and Spark Spectra of Elements; With Spectrum Range From 2800 to 9000 Å for Flame Spectra, and From 2100-6700 Å for Arc and Spark Spectra) Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1958. 119 p. 7,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syrya.

Ed. of Publishing House: S.S. Mukhin; Tech. Ed.: K.V. Krynochkina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended primarily for geochemists and metallurgists, as well as for others who use methods of spectrum analysis in their respective fields.

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Atlas of Flame, Arc and Spectra (Cont.)	SOV/1608
2. Equipment, Excitation Sources, and Methods for the Generation of Spectra	12
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PART 2

WAVE LENGTH TABLES FOR THE SPECTRUM LINES OF ELEMENTS

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Atlas of Flame, Arc and Spectra (Cont.)

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Boron
 Bromium
 Vanadium
 Bismuth
 Hydrogen
 Tungsten
 Gadolinium
 Gallium
 Hafnium
 Germanium
 Holmium
 Dysprosium
 Europium
 Iron
 Gold
 Indium
 Iodine
 Iridium
 Ytterbium

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Atlas of Flame, Arc and Spectra (Cont.)

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Yttrium
Cadmium
Potassium
Calcium
Oxygen
Cobalt
Silicon
Lanthanum
Lithium
Lutetium
Magnesium
Manganese
Copper
Molybdenum
Arsenic
Sodium
Neodymium
Nickel

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Atlas of Flame, Arc and Spectra (Cont.)

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Niobium
Tin
Osmium
Palladium
Platinum
Praseodymium
Rhenium
Rhodium
Mercury
Rubidium
Ruthenium
Samarium
Lead
Selenium
Sulfur
Silver
Scandium

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Atlas of Flame, Arc and Spectra (Cont.)

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Strontium
Antimony
Thallium
Tantalum
Tellurium
Terbium
Titanium
Thorium
Thulium
Carbon
Uranium
Phosphorus
Fluorine
Chlorine
Chromium
Cesium
Cesium
Zinc

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RUSANOV, A.K.; IL'YASOVA, N.V.

Atlas for the interpretation of flame spectra of elements
(2800 - 9000 Å). Fiz.sbor. no.4:184 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Spectrum analysis)

23593

S/075/61/016/003/004/007
B106/B208

5.5310

1160, 1273, 1282

AUTHORS: Rusanov, A. K., Alekseyeva, V. M., and Il'yasova, N. V.

TITLE: Spectroscopic determination of germanium and other elements in ores with sulfidizing of the latter during their evaporation

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 16, no. 3, 1961, 284-291

TEXT: The authors showed that in many cases of spectroscopic determination of elements which form high-volatility sulfides the sensitivity of the determination may be considerably increased by adding sulfur powder to the ore to be analyzed (oxide or other ore), and by evaporating the powdery mixture from a channel of the carbon electrode. Fig. 1 shows the evaporation time of equal atomic quantities of various elements in the form of sulfides and oxides in the absence of compounds of other elements. Evaporation was carried out from a 5 mm deep channel (3.5 mm diameter) of the carbon electrode, the arc was fed with alternating current of 8 a and 220 v. It may be seen from the figure that the evaporation time is considerably shortened in the conversion of oxides to sulfides, particularly

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Spectroscopic determination of ...

in the case of germanium, but also of tin and lead. The data of Fig. 1 are only valid if the respective elements are present in the ore to be analyzed in the form of isolated impurities of oxide compounds which quickly react with sulfur in the reducing zone and do not react with the principal component of the specimen forming new low-volatile compounds. These conditions are satisfied especially with quartz and silicate powders which contain oxide compounds of microelements as impurities which tend to form sulfides. If, however, the elements to be determined are in isomorphic form or influence the composition of the melt after the specimen was melted, the chemical composition of the melt determines the rate of evaporation. These conditions particularly occur in the analysis of oxidic ores. When iron oxides are evaporated the melts contain germanium, tin and antimony, and separate entering of these elements and of iron into the cloud of the arc cannot be achieved. If, however, a mixture of iron oxides with sulfur in a ratio of 2:1 is evaporated, germanium, tin and antimony completely evaporate within 50-90 sec, while the main quantity of iron enters the cloud of the arc later. The time until tin, antimony and germanium enter the cloud of the arc is considerably shortened by adding sulfur. Similar conditions may be observed in the evaporation of quartz specimens containing oxidic impu-

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S/075/61/016/003/004/007
B106/B208

Spectroscopic determination of ...

urities of chalcophilic elements. All these results only refer to evaporation in an a-c arc heated by high-frequency currents. The addition of sulfur to ores which contain large amounts of iron, quartz, and silicates, considerably increases the accuracy of determination of elements forming high-volatile sulfides. Highest accuracy is attained if the specimens are evaporated from chambers of the electrode, which are heated independently of each other and take up to 1 g of substance. It is possible in this way to determine $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ - $7 \cdot 10^{-6}\%$ germanium on the basis of the line at 2651.2 Å, and of $1 \cdot 10^{-5}\%$ cadmium, thallium, tin, antimony, bismuth, arsenic, and zinc in the evaporation of 0.4 g of an iron oxide ore. Basing on these results, the authors devised a method for the quantitative determination of germanium in oxidic and sulfidic iron ores, silicates, and ashes of coals, which is described in detail in this paper. This method permits the determination of $2 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$ germanium with an error of $\pm 0.6\%$. The above-described application of electrodes with chambers increases the accuracy by 10-20 times of determination. Tables 2 and 3 show the results of chemical and spectrum analysis of oxidic and sulfidic ores and coal ashes, and the results of spectrum analysis of ore specimens with germanium impurities. An analyst

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X

Spectroscopic determination of ...

is able to analyze about 15 ore specimens during one working day by means of this method. The present paper was presented to the Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po analizu redkikh i poluprovodnikovyykh elementov (All-Union Conference on the Analysis of Rare and Semiconductor elements), convened by the GEOKhI AN SSSR (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy AS USSR) (Moscow, December 1959), and to the Soveshchaniye po spektral'nomu analizu rud narekkiye i rasseyannyye elementy (Conference on Spectrum Analysis of Ores for Rare and Trace Elements), convened by the Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (Ministry of Geology and Protection of the Mineral Resources USSR (Tashkent, April 1959)). There are 8 figures, 3 tables, and 22 references: 14 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. The three most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Frederick W. J., White J., Bilez., Anal. Chem. 26, 1328 (1954); Pitt J. I., Fletcher M. E., Spectr. Acta 7, 214 (1955); Janguly N. G., Dutta D. P., Scient. and Industr. Res., 15-B, N 6, 327 (1956).

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya, Moskva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of

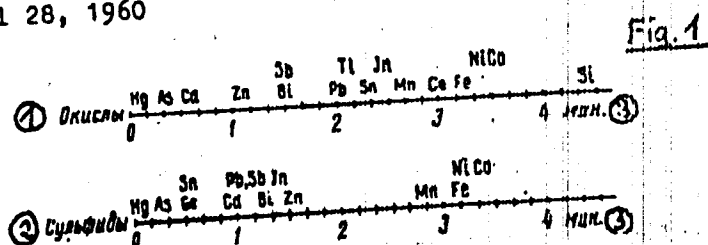
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Spectroscopic determination of ...

Mineral Raw Materials, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: April 28, 1960

23593
S/075/61/016/003/004/007
B106/B208



Legend to Fig.1: Evaporation time of $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ g-atom of various elements in the form of sulfides and oxides from the channel of a carbon electrode of an a-c arc; (1) - oxides; (2) - sulfides; (3) - min.

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